

specialization within pediatrics, and the effort of the editors to seek those well qualified to prepare different sections.

The sections and chapters reflecting changing patterns of care or increasing emphasis include the community aspects of pediatric practice, the epidemiology of accidents and congenital malformations and a detailed section on perinatal medicine. A number of the weaknesses evident in earlier editions have been corrected, and skillful editing has removed the irregularities often seen in a book written by numerous individuals.

This book should be a part of every hospital and medical library and can be regarded as an authoritative and useful reference source for the practicing physician who deals with the problems of the child and the adolescent.

PAUL F. WEHRLE, MD

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CARDIAC SURGERY (Second Edition)—Edited by John C. Norman, MD, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meridith Corporation, 440 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. (10016), 1972. 703 pages, \$18.95.

Everybody likes Jack Norman. He is bright, attractive, and altogether charming. Nevertheless, he has never really been "into cardiac surgery." Perhaps for that reason it is an anomaly that he has edited a book on cardiac surgery, now in its second edition. It could be stated that this is a book on cardiac surgery written by too many non-cardiac surgeons. For example, a chapter on the immunologic basis of cardiac homograft rejection was written by three men who have no experience at all in cardiac transplantation. Still, the chapter is 38 pages in length, three times longer than Dick Lower's concise statement in the preceding chapter on cardiac transplantation. An obsolete chapter on hyperbaric oxygenation remains in the book; certainly this could be deleted from the next edition. George Clowes has a book within a book, the physiologic basis of cardiac surgery. Not very interesting.

All-in-all, this is a compendium of 34 articles by 50+ authors covering many aspects of cardiac surgery. It seems to offer little additional information to that available in other books on cardiovascular surgery.

NORMAN E. SHUMWAY, MD

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ATLAS OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE—Volume 3—Reticuloendothelial System, Liver, Spleen and Thyroid—Frank H. DeLand, MD, Professor of Radiology, Department of Radiology, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville; Formerly, Associate Professor of Radiology and Radiological Science, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions; Henry N. Wagner, Jr., MD, Professor of Medicine, Radiology and Radiologic Science, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia (19105), 1972. 292 pages with 196 illustrations, \$21.

Volume III of the *Atlas of Nuclear Medicine*, covering the reticuloendothelial system, liver, spleen and thyroid is a lucid presentation of selected cases to illustrate the value of tracer procedures in the evaluation of diseases of these organ systems.

In this volume, as in previous volumes, there are superb introductory sections stating the criteria for interpretation and technical features which should be used when these studies are performed. In addition to the excellent scans, there are coordinated anatomic drawings, good reproductions of radiographs and concise case histories. The advantage of interpreting scans, in light of all other patient data is clearly presented.

The Atlas is divided into four sections, each covering one area. Unfortunately, the first section presented on the reticuloendothelial marrow, is the least proven of all areas, and the least convincing.

The sections on liver and spleen are presented

clearly, with many examples of the more common abnormalities and their unusual variants. The limited value of the liver studies in patients with parenchymal liver disease is not clearly stated in the text. However, the discussions on jaundice, dilated bile ducts and cysts, abscesses, hepatic regeneration, hematoma and anatomous variants are excellent. In addition, examples of the value of ionic gallium and hepatic tomography are also presented.

The section on thyroid clearly presents the advantages of using the pinhole collimator and technetium for thyroid evaluation. The enormous range of appearance of the normal thyroid as well as the appearance in disease states is clearly presented. The case presentations illustrate the value of a full thyroid profile consisting of the scan, uptake, T3 and T4 to arrive at a correct diagnosis in patients with thyroid disease.

The information presented in this volume of the Atlas will be very helpful to practitioners, students and technologists in the field of nuclear medicine. The quality of the images, and techniques suggested for obtaining them, speak for themselves. Particularly impressive is the wide range of normal which is presented. This Atlas will serve as reference work for many years to come.

FLORIAN W. ZIELINSKI, PH D

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THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Eighteenth Edition—Edited by A. McGehee Harvey, MD, D SC (Hon.), Professor of Medicine and Director of the Department of Medicine, Physician-in-Chief, The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Richard J. Johns, MD, Professor of Medicine, Massey Professor of Biomedical Engineering and Director of the Department of Biomedical Engineering; Albert H. Owens, Jr., MD, Professor of Medicine; Richard S. Ross, MD, Professor of Medicine, Susan and William Clayton Professor of Cardiovascular Disease; all from The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Appleton-Century Crofts, Educational Division, Meridith Corporation, 440 Park Ave. So., New York City (10016), 1972. 1650 pages, \$24.50.

Although the present volume purports to be the eighteenth edition and continuation of Osler's famous "Principles and Practice of Medicine" it is in fact the second edition of a work with entirely new directions, both in form and in spirit, from those of its distinguished predecessor. As mentioned in a review of the earlier volume in *CALIFORNIA MEDICINE* [112:102-103, April, 1970], it fulfills Osler's hope as expressed in the seventh edition that it would become a Johns Hopkins textbook of medicine but only in the sense that its contributors are drawn exclusively from present and some past members of the faculty of that institution. It differs in that it is intended to serve as a text complementary to the many existing comprehensive textbooks of medicine and consequently, "emphasizes clinical problems rather than disease entities" and is said euphemistically to be patient-oriented rather than disease-oriented.

The new edition has increased in bulk by some 178 pages, exclusive of index, but the page count is deceptive since there has been a considerable saving of space for additional material by a sharp reduction in the size of the illustrative and tabulated figures. However, the increase in size is somewhat illusory since it does not differ very appreciably from that published in 1968 and previously reviewed. The number of sections remains the same although there has been some rearrangement of the sections and there are minor changes in the constituent chapters. The section which has undergone the most extensive revision is that on endocrinology, but even that, although showing an improved approach based upon concepts of hormonal "feed-back," contains little substantive change.

The text commonly opens with a review of basic physiological and biochemical information in its application to the solution of clinical problems; that is, what used to be called applied physiology and biochemistry. This basic preliminary information too frequently leaves much to be